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A NEW BAT OF THE GENUS *GLOSSOPHAGA*.

BY JAMES A. G. REHN.

Along with several other bats recently submitted to me for examination by Dr. J. Percy Moore, of the University of Pennsylvania, were three specimens of the genus *Glossophaga*. On comparison with a series of specimens from northern South America, loaned from the collection of the United States National Museum through the kindness of Mr. Gerrit S. Miller, Jr., of that institution, it was found that they represent a northern form of *G. soricina* Pallas,¹ and do not appear to closely resemble any of the other species of the genus. From *longirostris* and *elongata* Miller it is well separated; from the former it is immediately differentiated by the broader posterior portion of the bony palate, from the latter by the much shorter skull. On examination of the names usually placed as synonyms of *G. soricina* I find that none are available for this form.

Glossophaga soricina antillarum n. subsp.

Type.—No. 6,619 Collection Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Port Antonio, Jamaica, December 30, 1890. Female. Collected and presented by Dr. J. Percy Moore.

Distribution.—Jamaica and Bahamas. The collection of the Academy contains a skull from the latter locality.

General characters.—Larger than typical *G. soricina*, the skull much more elongate, the rostrum narrower, and second upper molar larger.

Size.—Large, the forearm considerably greater than in true *soricina*. The ear and foot show an increase in size, while the hind tibia is practically the same length.

¹ As Pallas gave no locality for his *Vespertilio soricinus* (Misc. Zool., p. 48), the typical form must be restricted by other means. In his figure (tab. V) the species is represented with a comparatively short rostrum, and as this is characteristic of the form from northern South America (and possibly others from that continent), I have restricted the name *soricina* to the form occurring in that region.

Color.—As far as can be judged from the alcoholic Jamaican specimens, the form appears to have a more reddish appearance, the fur being walnut-brown, while the available alcoholic specimens and one skin of *G. soricina* are between a clove-brown and sepia. This appears to apply also to the membranes.

Skull.—Large, comparatively slender, the rostrum narrower than in *G. soricina*. Posterior bony extension of the palate rather broad.

Teeth.—Essentially as in *G. soricina*, but the second upper molar has the internal lobe longer, thus making the tooth heavier and more quadrate.

Remarks.—This northern form of *G. soricina* is very distinctly differentiated from typical *soricina* as restricted. The greater general size and more elongate skull, with the slender rostrum, immediately separate it. With *G. longirostris* and *elongata*, as shown above, no comparison is necessary.

Specimens examined.—Three alcoholic specimens from Port Antonio, Jamaica (type and cotypes). Skull from Bahamas.

Comparative measurements.

	<i>G. s. antillarum</i> .		<i>G. soricina</i> .	
	Type 6,619 A. N. S. Port Antonio, Jamaica.	5,098 A. N. S. Bahamas.	86,904 U. S. N. M. Barbice, British Guiana.	103,960 U. S. N. M. Trinidad.
Length of forearm.....	38		35.2	34.7
Length of hind tibia.....	13.5		14	13.2
Length of foot.....	9.5		9	9
Length of ear.....	13.5		12.5	13
Extent of interfemoral membrane.....	13.5		15	14
Length of skull.....	22.5	23	20	21
Length of rostrum from interorbital constriction.....	11	11.2	10	9.5
Width of brain case.....	9.2	9.2	8.5	8.5
Width of rostrum at canines.....	4	4	4	4